THE PRESS

NATIONAL WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR ELECTORS.
JEDEDIAH H. HARRIS, } At large.
JOHN PECK, }
1st dist. CALVIN TOWNSLEY,
2d dist. CARLOS COOLIDGE,
3d dist. BENJAMIN SWIFT,
4th dist. ERASTUS FAIRBANKS.

WEBSTER'S SPEECH,

At the Mass Convention in Boston, on the 19th inst.

Mr. Webster, the President of the day, then came forward and was received with three hearty cheers, and "three more," as heartily given, and when the greeting had subsided, he spoke as follows:—

[illegible] Whigs of Massachusetts, Whigs of the [illegible] in a common cause, the love of our common country, and affection for the institutions of our [illegible], under which we live—and a deep and [illegible] for the preservation of these institutions and the promoting of the great interests of the community, have brought us here to-day.

[illegible] vast assembly, intelligent fellow citizens, [illegible] ardently devoted to the great cause of [illegible] of our country, from every State in the Union, on behalf of the Whigs of Massachusetts I bid you all, a cordial and hearty welcome. [Cheers.] I see here Whigs from Georgia, Whigs from Indiana, Whigs from Missouri, from the whole West, as well as from the nearer gallant State of Rhode Island, (cheers)—from the pioneer state of Vermont, and from Whigs—for true hearted Whigs they are—even from New Hampshire and Maine, (cheers). It is not the cause of Massachusetts alone; it is the cause of all states, the cause of constitutional liberty and good government, which we are all attached to, for which we are assembled here to day. (Reiterated cheers.)

Gentlemen, we to-day lay no offering on the altar of personal or local interests; we would to-day tear from our hearts every unkind feeling that connects us with any other place than our country and our whole country, and every sentiment that arises in them must yield to the truth that we are Americans, and American citizens. (Cheers.)

We have seen to-day, gentlemen, many scenes celebrating, almost unmatched, by revolutionary associations. What we have seen has carried us back to the days of our fathers, when they stood for their lives and liberties against the greatest power in the world, with stout hearts and strong hands, in those days of '75, of the American Revolution. What a train of [illegible]—and will forever arise in the hearts of all true lovers of liberty—when the mind is carried back to the great [illegible] of the American Revolution. There are some things, gentlemen, which [illegible] and rendered of less importance by distance in time and in space. The Comet which glances over our hemisphere, filling nations with dread, disappears and is forgotten. Even the great fixed luminaries of our system are half obscured by distance, and are hardly seen but by superficial light. But it is not so with the great achievements of men; not so especially with the events of the American Revolution. The farther we go from them the more [illegible] in the annals of history, and it shows itself larger and larger as it is contemplated from a greater and greater distance; and it will not be until when in ages to come it shall appear to be almost contemporary with the early struggles and the first movements of civil liberty, that it will appear in all its glory, and with all its consequences. (Cheers.)

That we have thus refreshed ourselves by these revolutionary remembrances, that we have drunk deeper of the revolutionary springs, is better for us, makes us better men, better political men, better citizens. And I bid you welcome in the spirit of the [illegible] which the "old thirteen" achieved, (cheers) in the spirit of the union which makes us one great people, under which we live, under which we will die, and which you and I mean to defend, with all our power and to the last gasp. (Cheers.) To all of you, every one, all true descendants of the Whig faith, living under the constitution and the institutions coming down from the great and good cause of the Revolution, once more I say, welcome, welcome, welcome!—(Loud and repeated cheers.)

But gentlemen, I have farther to say, that we meet here to-day, in the spirit of 1775, to resist an attempted revolution of 1844. (Cheers.) We have come, in the spirit of the old Whig protest against a new revolution. We have come in the spirit of the war [illegible] and of the institutions which after that war our ancestors established for us, to protest against innovation, against reckless experiment and violent change, to preserve the inheritance handed to us by our fathers, and to transmit our institutions and our government in pursuance of the principles of 1775.

Now gentlemen, if there be any reason for this [illegible] in this our day there is something attempted which amounts to a change equal to a revolution in our affairs; not of the form of the government—for you all know that a form of government may remain unchanged, while [illegible] and the objects of government [illegible]. But we are here because there is before us, in a dangerous form, that which [illegible] a revolution in our national identity; first as to the extent and boundary of these United States themselves, and then as to the great [illegible] and policy which have animated their government from the first.

I do not propose to go at any length into the consideration of these subjects, but I cannot avoid saying a word or two on each of them; first, to give a new territory to the United States, and second, that which we know to be the sentiment advanced by a whole party, that [illegible] to subvert that which we know to be the fundamental principle upon which the Government has been conducted from 1789 downward.

We are now on the eve of a general election. There are candidates already before us, supported by those [illegible] one and the other side of these propositions; and it is for the country and the people to say which of the candidates is best qualified, if elected, for the maintenance of the policy, good and the preservation of the national honor and interest.

As to Texas it is well known that the Union of that [illegible] to this country was among the [illegible] projects [illegible] the last Congress—which [illegible] having been defeated in the Senate—thanks to the integrity of that body—but which was not abandoned and is still one of the projects of the party by whom it was first introduced. I shall not comment at this time upon the evils of this project.—They have been fully laid before the public and will suggest themselves to every man's mind. The question is—if we desire to keep the United States as they are, without diminution and without augmentation, to preserve and observe their established boundaries, how are we to accomplish it? There are before us two candidates for the Presidency. One of them is not only a Texas candidate, but he was selected for the very reason that he is in favor of annexation, and not only without this would he never have been thought of, but except through the annexation of Texas he will never be remembered. (Laughter and cheers.)

Any man who supports James K. Polk, means to annex Texas to the United States. He cannot deny it; as well might the man who, with a deadly weapon strikes a deadly blow, deny that he intends to strike a deadly blow. The act speaks for itself. No gloss can cover it, no commentary can explain it away.—It is either Polk and Texas, or neither Polk nor Texas. (Cheers. Now gentlemen, on the other side we have Henry Clay. (Hearty cheers, long and loud.) Mr. Clay's opinions on the subject of Texas have been clearly expressed. Now, gentlemen, I do not know any man, in public or in private, who took ground against the annexation of Texas earlier than myself. It so happened that some seven years ago,—being a man never afraid of committal—I took this ground on general principles, and on principles in my opinion as valid now as then. The opposition to annexation is therefore with me no new sentiment, and I for one say, gentlemen that under the present circumstances I give my vote heartily for Mr. Clay, (cheers) and I so give it because—among other things—he is pledged against the annexation of Texas, and I would not give it if he was not. With other opinions of his I shall not now hold controversy; but I hold with him on this point, because I hold that the annexation of Texas would be the perpetuation of African slavery and the terrors of [illegible] race on this continent, and therefore I will have nothing to do with it.—(Cheers.) If there are persons who think that in the progress of natural causes Texas would become a region of free states, if nevertheless, they agree with me, that its annexation is to be opposed firmly and boldly I go with them on that question. Now Mr. Clay has told us that in his opinion annexation is to be opposed unless it meets with the common consent of the country; that a new partner is not to be admitted without a general national consent of the partnership; and I hold that he is bound by those opinions, I take his pledge and I stand upon it. (Cheers.) I believe that he is a man of honor and of truth, and I stand upon it. We take him at his word, and he dares not forfeit that word. (Cheers.)

This is a question in regard to which time is everything. If Clay is elected, it remains as it is for four years. There is much to be done in four years.—There is time to rally the good sense of the country, to examine the subject in all its bearings, and an opportunity to see how Texas may be annexed without violence, with some security for human liberty, and without war with Mexico.

We are then in this position. Those who really wish to oppose the annexation of Texas have no choice whatever. I know that there will be local and personal preferences, but I say that there is no great good to be done without entire union in the Whig party; not without meet concession on this part and on that part, not without agreement to differ on things not essential, while it goes forward unitedly on the great object which all desire to accomplish. Now if we are agreed on the result, in this respect as in others, our cause is just, our union is perfect. [Loud cheers.]

Gentlemen, it is not the sentiments that I utter that make me hoarse, [cheers and laughter] nor this assembly about me that embarrasses me; but my inability arises from unfortunate causes connected with my health. But I must proceed to say, however, that this is a matter that I wish to present to the candor and conscience of every man in this assembly and in the community, who thinks that the annexation of Texas is an evil to be deprecated, and who nevertheless hesitates or doubts whether it is his duty in November next to give his vote for the Whig ticket. I hold this to be a question fit for every man's consideration in his own closet, in retirement, and before the power he expects to judge him. Does any man mean so to exercise his elective franchise as to prevent the annexation of Texas?—if he does so, is there anything in the world for him to do, in the whole scope of human reason, but to vote the Whig ticket? Most unquestionably he ought not to vote for the other ticket; shall he throw away his vote upon the third party—as it is called,—that is a question for him to consider. Will he say that he will not vote at all? Is there an American, with a true, bold and fearless American heart in his bosom, who is willing to skulk away in a corner and not vote for any body? [Shouts of "No, no, no," from the crowd.] No! I say. The elective franchise is a trust; he who sports with it trifles not with his own interest only, but that of every member of the community, with a trust we are all bound to execute with all good fidelity to our country. It is a franchise that we are bound to exercise; and I say then that it is the first duty of the citizen to inform his conscience as well as he can, and then give his vote, according to his conscience, and leave the consequences to God. Can he give an honest vote, if he believe the annexation of Texas to be an evil, if he give such a vote as will indirectly bring about that annexation? It may not be matter of much moment here in our own state, but take the states around us where the plurality system is in force; if he votes for the third party does he not give to the Texas party that which alone might have prevented the result which he deplores? I wish this question to be put to every voter throughout the country. I wish men to examine themselves, divested of party excitement, and judge in their own consciences what they are called upon to do? And I leave it to them to reflect what would be the course of their own sentiments and feelings hereafter, in looking back upon this act—an act to be done but once for all,—if evil should result, if what they deprecate should take place, because they have embraced the cause which is the only chance of the success of this project. And what would be their feelings if they have thrown away their franchise, and left things to take their own course to mischievous results?

Gentlemen, I do not propose to allude to annexation as it concerns ourselves particularly; to the dangers of adding a new territory to one part of the Union and not to another part. If we begin to distrust the actual state and balance of the different parts by the admission of new territory, where are we to end? I cannot examine the matter in detail at all, but there are one or two things to which I would call your attention at this time.

And, first, gentlemen, it is said everywhere, that if the United States do not get Texas, England will, and by this argument a distrust and jealousy of England is appealed to to foster the project of annexation.—Now allow me to say that there is no more absurd a question that a man can make than that England, the government of England, seeks to acquire, or dares to seek to acquire, any connection with Texas—so that England would confer upon Texas, or receive from her, any privilege, commercial or other, while Texas remains a slaveholding country.—[Cheers.] If Sir Robert Peel should start a project in the House of Commons to procure arrangements favorable to England with Texas, on the basis of her remaining a slaveholding country, there is not a man on the ministerial benches bold enough to uphold him. There is nothing so clear as that the government of England, and more especially the people of England, are determined that so far as depends upon them slavery shall be made to cease. Does not every one know that in the recent legislation of that country, with regard to the imposts laid upon foreign products, government has been made to make a difference in some respects between the products of slave labor and the product of free labor? [Here a voice from the crowd interrupted Mr. Webster with the exclamation: "They are all slaves in England!" Mr. Webster replied: "All slaves in England! My friend, did not your father come from England a free man? [Laughter and cheers.] What blood pray do you inherit? All slaves in England? No, Gentlemen!—What liberty there is in the world out of our own country is in England. An inferior liberty it is indeed, and controlled by establishments and orders, but all the great bulwarks of liberty are there: Law and order, the trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the freedom of the press, the public assembly exist in England, in England where they are all slaves?"—[Derisive cheers.]

Mr. Webster resumed:—Now gentlemen it is proper, having said this much, having shown that is entirely idle to say that there is any prospect of Texas in any event being united to England, it is still proper to solve the problem of the future destiny of Texas; for that problem still exists. I have an opinion on this subject, and it is one of some years standing, not recently formed, but entertained always since Texas became independent. I was early in favor of acknowledging the fact of Texan independence as a fact, and because it was a fact. Government acts on facts, and whether the revolution of Texas were just or unjust, if Texas becomes independent, it is our duty to acknowledge it. We all remember the surprise occasioned by the result of the great battle by which Texas made herself independent. 'Tis true she has not made as much progress as we hoped; but as she is independent, what is the true policy with regard to her? It is to recognize her independence—to acknowledge the infant nation, and to see that no other nation should obtain, or seek to obtain any peculiar privileges with regard to it, either political or commercial. Her independence might be maintained by the general concurrence of nations, as is that of the minor countries of Europe. What is it that gives security to those European nations? There are many of them whose neighbors might crush them in an hour, if the general sentiment of mankind, and national honor permitted. Secured by the general consent of nations, the national independence and public independence of every nation is upholden against the aggressive force of other nations. If Texas takes this course, and it is her true course, who could complain; she must work out her own character, her own destiny, her own municipal and internal regulations.

There are said to be great attractions in parts of Texas for persons from England, and also for another class of persons from the souther states of this country. Between these classes there is proper competition to be tried. We can leave her in this to perfect her own destiny, by the working out of her own system.

Mexico does not as yet admit the independence of Texas. But it is now many years since Mexico has attempted to re-subdue Texas, by any invasion of an imposing or determined character. But the world is somewhat marked by anomalies of this kind. Thus we have seen the independence of Texas is not acknowledged by Mexico, while that of Mexico is not acknowledged by Spain, and Spain herself is not acknowledged under her Constitutional government by Russia and others of the northern nations. Under the law of nations their ambassadors are perfectly equal before our government, and so they ought to be. While we acknowledge that Mexico has a right by fresh pursuit, as we may call it, to re-subjugate Texas, I deny for one that she has a right for an indefinite time to disturb the relations of commerce, and the natural state of things, by a war without fighting. If she wishes to re-conquer Texas, let her try it, and if she fail let her acknowledge it. But a war of resolutions that she will subjugate her, a war of marauding excursions which disturbs the peace and convenience of the commercial world, and yet a bloodless war, is a state of things of which we have a right to complain. And I may say farther, that if my judgment had been taken in times past, a movement would have been made to cause the governments of all civilized nations to represent to Mexico that she must fight out her claim or admit the independence of Texas. [Cheers.]

Now, gentleman, after these hints and general remarks, I have only a word to say upon another topic. [Here Mr. Webster was interrupted by a voice from the crowd, saying, "If Mr. Clay is elected, will the United States allow Texas to massacre American citizens?" Mr. W. replied, "In my opinion they wont." "Then," responded his interrogator, "I will give Clay my vote." "Well I take you at your word," said Mr. W., "give him your vote, and I will answer for the rest of the consequences."]

Mr. Webster resumed: I wish to say a few words on the principles hereafter to be adopted with regard to the protection to be afforded to American labor.—We speak of protection: that implies protection of somebody, and something to be protected, and somebody to be protected against. I have but a few words to say upon that point. What do we mean when we speak of protection? Who is to be protected, and against what is he to be protected? Now gentlemen, if there be any true meaning,—and there is a true meaning,—it is this: We mean to say that American labor, the toil and labor of our own hands, is to be protected against the cheaper labor of Europe; and protected by keeping for our own laborers a market for our own productions.

The theory is founded in a broad principle. There is such a state of things in foreign countries that labor is much cheaper than here, and the laborer a degraded being, and not elevated to the rank of a freeman. He has no participation in the government under which he lives—he is a mere laborer; he lays up nothing beyond the mere support of his family for the day; he has no means of educating his children; he lives poor, and dies poor, and his children come after him with the same biography.—[great laughter.]—This is European labor, and to understand it requires no investigation of history, no theory of capital or property. This is the fact. Go to any part of Europe,—look at any out-door labor, and there is no question that our people cannot live on it. They cannot feed and clothe themselves and families and educate their children upon it. They do not mean to submit to it and will not. The wages of many kinds of labor in England, and it is worse on the continent, are one shilling sterling [24 cents] per day, for the able bodied laborer boarding himself. One shilling and six pence per day [about 33 cents] is a liberal price in harvest time, when labor is in demand through the greater part of England and of all Europe. Now the question is this, whether we, the working people of the United States, are willing to put ourselves in competition with labor at this rate? [cries of no! no!] I say no! myself.

And we ask nothing unreasonable. Every man says to his neighbor, if you furnish me with what I want, I will furnish you with the productions of my labor, and both and all establish the maxim of live and let live. I believe we are competent to provide for ourselves, by the interchange of commodities with most of the essentials and luxuries of life.

It is the universal cry, and loudest where the facts are least known, that this system is useful to corporations only, builds up great fortunes, and depresses labor. On this ground, even in this community, there are those evil spirits abroad whose business it is to excite war among the classes; who are full of hatred, envy, malice and all uncharitableness. For I do say, on my conscience, that since the time when the serpent entered paradise to beguile and destroy our first parents, a more wicked spirit has not manifested itself in the shape of man or serpent, than instigates those demagogues who preach that one class must be hostile to another, and foster enmities between the nearest and dearest relatives. (Cheers.) If you find such a man mark him!—stigmatize him as the law stigmatizes pirates, as enemies to the human race. Turn him out of doors;—he comes to instigate evil, and is worthy of no society but that of his early prototype. (Great cheers and laughter.)

No, gentlemen, it is false to take this ground against corporations. What are they in effect? Any five men may have a corporation if they choose: it is only a form to unite capitals where there are no great capitals, as there are in Europe. Men may own in Europe, where capitals are larger, many manufactures. With us, where there is not this ability, they unite in a sort of partnership and nothing else. I say, therefore, that whatsoever raises the price of labor is expressly for the benefit of the laboring man and to the injury of capitalists so far as it goes, for so much is taken from capital and added to the wages of labor. And of every thing, that which tends most to discourage the aristocratic accumulation of property, and diminish poverty is the ample reward of labor. Where there is a reward sufficient to feed and clothe the laborer and his family, to support public schools and the public worship of the deity, there never was nor can be overgrown fortunes on the one hand, or poverty and beggary on the other.

The distinguished gentleman who represents this District in Congress has written a letter to a friend in the South, describing the persons who own stock in some of these Corporations. We see from this, for instance, that in the Merrimac Printing Works there are 390 proprietors, of whom

45 are merchants;
68 females, (Widows, &c.);
52 individuals retired from business;
80 administrators, &c.;
23 lawyers, (I did not know so many of my own profession were so fortunate);
15 physicians;
15 farmers;
40 clerks and secretaries; and
45 mechanics and manufacturers, including a number of individuals actually employed in the mills.

Could anything be more distributive than this?—Here is only a convenient mode of investment of large and of small quantities of money. There is no tendency to accumulate here; and our frame of government entirely abolishes the whole system of entails and primogeniture. And he who cries out Aristocracy here, might as well cry out scarecrow, to frighten men out of their senses.

When the question of adopting the Constitution was debated in the Old South by the great men of that time, one of the prominent arguments in its favor was that it would protect the mechanic arts. This was the argument of Paul Revere and of Judge Dawes. This was the sum and substance of the resolution adopted by the Mechanics' Society at the Green Dragon Tavern, which you passed to-day, at a meeting where, as Paul Revere told Samuel Adams, there were more mechanics than there are stars in Heaven. This power was then engrafted in the Constitution in favor of the artisan who works without machinery and without capital.

Our opponents confine their illustrations to the great establishments of Lowell and Amoskeag. They say nothing of the shoemakers of Lynn, and the hatters of Boston, nor of those thousands other than these who live by the exercise of the mechanic arts in their own shops. The farmer is said to be the dupe, the sacrifice, the victim. They say he would be better off if free trade should be established. This is said frequently. But the farmer knows that that state of things is the best for him which gives him the best market for his produce, which gives him the greatest number of consumers of his products.

Mr. Stewart, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, has said that in the British broadcloth imported here, the wool and the breadstuffs consumed by those who have made it, has taken the place of the products of agriculture of the American farmer. He has said too, that he is an iron master, and that he has learned from his own experience, that for every ten dollars paid for manufactured iron, eight dollars has been paid for produce and labor to his neighbors about him.—And in every ton of imported iron, so much of foreign labor and such a proportion of the products of foreign agriculture is paid for. Is any farmer quite certain that without the protection of his wheat and rye, those articles would not be imported from the Baltic, from Poland, and from other parts of Europe. It is a fact that rye has already been imported in cargoes from the Black Sea; and but for the duty of a quarter of a dollar a bushel, who can say how much larger importations might be made. Does any one suppose that we could cover our heads with our own hats, but for protection enough to work exclusion of hats from England? Take away the tariff and all falls to the ground. The numerous delegation sent here from Plymouth County will tell you that in the shoe trade their prosperity depends upon the duty which has been laid upon that article of trade. Take away the tariff, and their business goes back to what it was two years ago. So would it be with the blacksmiths, the whitesmiths and the brass founders. Then as to the situation of the dealers in leather. Here are gentlemen from the County of Essex, who are most concerned in this trade, ask them what effect the abolition of the tariff would have upon their immense trade, make the inquiry and submit the result to your neighbors.—They will say their whole business would fail and go down, but for the protection of the custom house.

Before the adoption of the Constitution, any man in fifteen minutes, before breakfast, might have clothed himself with ready made clothing imported from England, and this state of things was sufficiently unpleasant to the craft of drapers and tailors. And now take off the duty of fifty per cent. on such articles, and more clothing will be imported from France and England in two years, than would cover two such populations as that of the United States.

Examine this question for yourselves, and state the results of your investigations to your neighbors. And then act in such a way as will promote your own interests, and in such a way as will promote the interest of your country, which is here the same. Do not be misled by inflated party teaching—see where you own true interest lies, and I am willing to abide the result of your judgment.

Intending these only as suggestions of the proper course to be pursued, I will conclude my observations, by a few remarks of a more practical nature.

We have come here, not merely to enjoy the show and the festivity of this occasion, not merely to salute each other as friends and fellow citizens, but to take counsel together, to strengthen our resolutions, and fortify our purposes for the coming contest. Everything is useless, illusory and vain which does not tend to strengthen the Whig cause in November. If we do nothing to that end, we do nothing absolutely.

This is the appropriate time for action for important, decisive action. And now gentlemen, as everything is absolutely vain and worthless except so far as it inspires us to go on energetically in the coming election, there are three things I mean to propose to the Whigs here to day on their faith and honor and allegiance to their principles and their country. I expect from you no more huzza assent, but I put it to every one of you on your conscience, your honor and your fidelity.

I ask you gentlemen, Whigs of Massachusetts and of the United States, Will you and every one of you, God sparing your health, laying aside all personal preferences, go to the polls in November and support the Whig ticket?

(Immense cheering and shouts of ay.)

That's recorded.

Will you and every one of you, with equal sincerity and fidelity, pledge yourselves so far as depends on your utmost power and ability to bring every Whig within your knowledge also to the polls?

(Shouts of yes, yes, yes.)

As I have said on former occasions, many of our adversaries, who themselves really mean to do right, are misled by designing and selfish men. If we take pains and succeed in getting near them, and comparing notes, as we say in regard to the general interest of all, we may bring them back with us.

Will you and each of you pledge yourselves to the utmost of your endeavors to penetrate with light wherever there is darkness, and to bring each of you one new born Whig to the polls in November.

(Cheers, and cries of yes, yes.)

Go among your neighbors, young men of the Whig Clubs, Clay Clubs and of all the various Associations before me, put the question home to every doubting or adverse individual, put it to them and take the responsibility on your conscience, not here only, but everywhere, of giving them all needful light.

Would to God that I could see nothing to be lamented in the state of opinion even here in this good old state. But while I see what I never expected to see here, a whole party turning at the mere waving of a banner, moving like a feather stirred by the mere breath of party. I feel that there is indeed something to lament, though fellow citizens, there is nothing to be despaired of. We are bound by those before us, by those who surround us, by the whole world that is looking to us, not to follow, but to set a good example—we of old Massachusetts.

I observed upon a banner in the procession today, the words, "millions are behind us." They were doubtless intended very appropriately as a promise of the numbers who would follow the lead of the Whigs who bore the banner. But the words suggested also a deeper toned feeling. Millions are behind us, along the track of future time. Millions are behind us, to revise our conduct, to judge of our patriotism and our wisdom in the calm light of a distant period.

We stand then, fellow citizens, in view of the judgment of millions of our posterity, who are coming behind us to rejudge us and to form their opinion of our patriotism and wisdom. Let us then do our duty, not frivolously, but soberly and solemnly, that we may be sure of their approbation and respect.

Gentlemen, I can never cease to feel that in the present state of the country there is something of a crisis. If we succeed the danger is averted, but if we fail clouds and darkness rest upon the prospect, which my vision cannot penetrate.

Let me adjure you one and all to do your duty on the present occasion, as by the blessing of God I intend to do mine to the utmost of my ability.

Mr. Webster then introduced Mr. Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, who had been several times loudly called for, and who was received with distinguished applause.

Mr. Clay spoke as follows:

Men of Massachusetts, Americans! Though this is one of the proudest moments of my life, yet, however much it may offend my vanity, I am constrained to believe that it is not to me only that this expression of respect and cordiality is extended; and indeed I would fain construe much, and the greater portion of this manifestation of applause as the meed of another and a greater person bearing the same name with my own; Henry Clay of Kentucky: (cheers) and also as having been given to my own native gallant State of Kentucky, which has ever stood as firmly by the side of Massachusetts as now. (Great cheering.)

I must remember as I stand here in Boston, that I am near the walls of Faneuil Hall, in sight of the illustrious scene of Bunker Hill, in the immediate neighborhood of Lexington and Concord; and the associations connected with these names I claim as my own property. And I have come hither to offer up in unison with you my devotion to those sacred principles which these names will hand down and consecrate, to the remotest posterity. I have before remarked, and I repeat it now, that there has not been and cannot be, among the nations of the old world, a pageant such as is presented here on this occasion. The civilization of ages, all the pageantry of nobility there, cannot equal the scene of today. Look at the men around you, their clothing, which is comparatively a trifle indeed, but a significant one, the intelligence beaming in their faces, and then say if liberty is not indeed a boon to man.

If we have any advantage over other nations, if we are the first nation on the globe in some respects, it is to this liberty alone we owe our pre-eminence. Since Monday last I have come five hundred miles, from the Falls of Niagara, and although emotions of the most sublime character were excited in my bosom as I looked upon that greatest wonder of the world, yet the great Rail Road along that route excited, I freely confess, a greater degree of admiration in my mind than even that stupendous work of the Creator.

And to what is owing this sublime manifestation of human energy and power? To free labor. (Immense cheering.) This and a thousand more similar phenomena are the legitimate consequences of freedom of heart and of opinion. It is to us Americans, that the world is indebted for the most brilliant development of the steam power. This honor belongs to us.

But I must constrain myself to be brief, and to close by saying to you that I have come here as an American Citizen, as a Whig of 1776, if the Whigs now are like those of '76, and if not, then not as a Whig. And if I am indeed a Whig of 1776, or of that cast, then I go with you, gentlemen, when you say that a foreign government cannot come into the fellowship of freemen. Because, I say, that the principles of that government are not in unison with the principles which governed our fathers in 1776, and which I have come here to vindicate, else I am a liar, and the truth is not in me. I am for the Union as it is. I say always, in the words of Andrew Jackson, "The Union, it must be preserved." And it must be preserved from the accession of foreign territory, unless the expansion of liberty shall be bound in inextricable links with the expansion of territory.

I care not one whit what may be the private opinions of Mr. Clay or Mr. Webster, or, if I may mention his name even in the same connexion, of Mr. Polk; but never by my vote, my influence, or my voice, shall slavery be spread in these United States by the annexation of any foreign country. I take Mr. Clay upon his pledge I hold him to his pledge—that unless by the consent of every member of this great partnership of States, Texas shall with his assent never be annexed to this Union. Without that consent he dare not, and no other man shall dare, to give his influence to forward such a nefarious scheme.

I will close by saying that under such a leader as Clay, professing such principles as we do, we must conquer in '44. If we are indeed Whigs, allied to those who made this classic ground immortal in the memory of man—unless we are false to ourselves, unless we are false to our country, unless we are false to the principles for which they shed their blood like water in 1776, unless we are traitors to ourselves and to all mankind, we are Whigs good enough to fight successfully for liberty and independence, and to achieve for these a victory in 1844 again.

☞ The following beautiful prayer was made by the Rev. Mr. McLain, of Washington, D. C., at the great Whig gathering on the 4th of July last, at Bladensburgh:

We adore thee, O! thou God of nations, that thou hast spared our lives and permitted us to see the return of this glorious anniversary of our Nation's Independence. We thank thee that thou didst bring our Pilgrim Fathers out from under the despotism of the old world, to this land of broad rivers and fertile plains, and didst cause them to lay here the foundations of a mighty nation, on the pillars of law and order and equal rights. We thank thee for the brave and noble men who rallied around the standard of liberty, and "pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," to support the principles which they considered "*inalienable*" and indispensable to their country's welfare. We thank thee that thou hast been the watchful Guardian of this nation, from the days of '76 to the present hour. Thou hast made us a great, a mighty, and a glorious people. Thou hast placed us on an eminence among the nations of the earth, in order that thou mightest make to them an example of the truer and scriptural form of government, and raise high a model for all the earth to behold, admire and copy! We implore thy blessing upon the multitude assembled here, and upon our whole land. May we copy the lives, breathe the spirit, and carry out the principles of the early patriots, who nobly sacrificed their all for their country's good. May the thrilling associations, and hallowed recollections which cluster around this consecrated day, awaken in our bosoms sentiments of the purest patriotism. May all the exercises of this day tend to promote thy glory and advance the welfare of this land. Do thou give success to the cause and principles which have brought us together. Spare thou the lives of the two great and patriotic men whom we hope to elevate to the highest offices in the gift of a mighty people. Give them good health and prosperity—and grant that they may increase in the favor and esteem of our fellow-citizens. That the cordial love and the hearty support of the North and the South and the East and the West may still continue to gather and thicken around them, until they shall feel, when placed in their high offices, that they are the favorite choice of the whole people, and that the distinctive principles which they embody and represent, are the established principles which are ever to control this "land of the free and home of the brave." May we have rulers who will rule in righteousness and in the fear of the Lord. May the principles and administration of the government ever be fast anchored in the doctrines of the Bible. May every foe to civil as well as religious liberty be removed from our beloved country. May the rising generation be educated in the pure patriotism of the doctrines of Christianity, and may the institutions of religion shield our tree of liberty, and gather beneath its ample boughs our entire population.

We entreat thee, O! Glorious Father, bless the nations of the earth. "Let thy kingdom come, and thy will be done." Let the world be converted—one song employ all nations, and shout go up from all people, even allelujah, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.

We beseech thee pardon us our many sins; guide us by thy counsel while here below, and afterwards receive us to glory, and thine shall be the praise forever. Amen.

Archbishop Mountain, who had raised himself from the son of a beggar to the See of Durham, was asked by George II. for a fit person to appoint to the See of York.—The doctor replied, "Hadst thou faith like a grain of mustard-seed, thou wouldst say to the mountain (laying his hand upon his breast) be thou removed and cast into the *sea*, (see.") His Majesty laughed heartily, and gave the preferment to the Doctor.

Burlington.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1844.

CATTLE SHOW.

We are very much in the predicament of the country boy, who, on his return from a first visit to the city, being interrogated as to what he thought of it, replied that he was very well entertained, but the "tarnal houses were so thick he could'nt see much of the city!" So with us. We were so entirely and constantly employed in the business arrangements of the day, as to be hardly competent to speak of the thing from personal observation. But, judging from what we saw, and the general impression in regard to it, we are warranted in saying that it went off exceedingly well, and will tell well in its influence upon the industry of the country. The day was fine, the assemblage large, and the collection of animals, &c., very respectable indeed. We shall next week give a detailed account of the whole, with a list of premiums awarded, reports of committees, and, also, the excellent address of President Wheeler, which was listened to with marked attention.

We take this occasion to express our acknowledgments to J. A. Chamberlain, Esq. of Grand Isle, for a magnificent Squash, weighing 100 lbs. It was exhibited at the Cattle Show on Wednesday, and, we need hardly add, was the "observed of all observers," in the vegetable line.

We are also indebted to Vice President Barton, of Charlotte, for the superb Cheese, which took the first premium at the Fair.—It is a rich sample of what our dairies are are doing in Vermont, and we shall propose to the brethren to discuss its qualities over a mug of "old October," at the annual meeting, in January.

GEORGE BEATTY.

We alluded two weeks since to the death of this individual, and the circumstances attending it. We stated the *fact*, that a jury of inquest was called—a postmortem examination made by our leading physicians,—and a full investigation of the whole matter gone into. We further stated, in brief, the facts as *proved*, judicially, at the inquest.—These facts O'Halloran has not attempted to traverse or explain; but attempts to dispose of the subject by pronouncing the *whole article* a fabrication, and us "a liar." He denies even the fact of a jury! the examination! the inquest! and the recorded testimony elicited on the occasion! Coming from another source, this would indeed excite surprise; but we have ceased to be surprised at any thing from one who falls back upon his "indulgence," as a protection against the most imperative demands of truth and honor. We shall not, therefore, bandy epithets with such a miscreant, nor dignify him by the cognomen with which he is so familiar. To the public, however, we deem it but just to say, that we reassert and maintain the essential truth and fairness of our first article; and in support of this we refer to Charles Adams, Esq., the officiating magistrate, who took minutes of the testimony, and can inform any individual as to the facts *proved*. Wm. A. Griswold, John Herrick, T. F. Strong, John B. Hollenbeck, and a full pannel of respectable jurors, are reliable witnesses as to the facts upon which they rendered a verdict; while at least two hundred of our townsmen were cognizant of the whole transaction, heard the testimony, and can decide whether our statement was "*a fabrication from beginning to end*," or not. If we have mistated the facts, let O'Halloran procure the testimony from the magistrate, and publish it. That will tell the story, and convict us, if we have misrepresented. In the mean time, we again assert the substantial truth of our statement, and appeal to the magistrate, jury, and an hundred witnesses for its fidelity.

CONVENTION AT KEESEVILLE.

Our New York brethren held a mass meeting at Keeseville on Wednesday and mustered in imposing numbers to hear Mr. Hawley of Buffalo, and GOVERNOR W. H. SEWARD.

A Loco meeting was called at the same time at the same village, but was slimly attended.

We shall endeavor to give an account of the Whig meeting next week, with the speech of Governor Seward, of which notes were taken by a person present.

Gov. S. staid at this place on Tuesday evening, and went over in the Ferry boat on Wednesday morning.

State Elections in October.—Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey each on the second Tuesday, 8th day of the month. Arkansas, 1st Monday, 7th day. Maryland, 1st Wednesday, 2d day of the month. South Carolina, second Monday, 14th day.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Stacy:—Will you permit me, through the columns of your paper, to call the attention of those who study the French Language, and particularly those who are engaged in teaching it, to my System of Tuition. Although I am fully aware that an author can seldom be justified in obtruding his own affairs on the reader, yet there are circumstances so intimately interwoven with the Plan which I have the honor to propose, that I trust I shall be forgiven for saying as much as may be necessary to elucidate my system. I have been many years a witness of the wonderful effects of my plan of education; by its influence I have seen the youthful mind dart upwards, as it were, at one bound, to knowledge; and when I contrast its great comparative benefits with the perfect simplicity of its origin and operation, I am not surprised if superficial observers regard my enthusiasm with a smile. Those, however, who recollect that a falling apple first awakened the exploring powers of Newton to the wonders of the creation; and that a mere verbal difference, at a convivial party, directed the acute mind of Locke towards the mysteries of the human Understanding, will not need to be reminded that the greatest effects may spring from the most trivial causes. It is of great importance that those who study the French Language should become familiarly acquainted with the Alphabet and Accented vowels; indeed, so much so, that it is physically impossible to make rapid progress without it. Fortunately, however, it is of easy acquisition, and it is much to be wished that the scholar may have the whole perfectly at command in the very outset, a circumstance altogether in their power by constantly repeating after the instructor the alphabet and accented vowels, and writing them until they are thoroughly familiar to the ear and the eye, after which the scholar is to form them into syllables, and form the syllables into words, before he commences to read; he should also be able to pronounce every word distinctly before he commences to translate. It is also of great importance that the scholar should take five lessons a week, for sixty lessons taken in the space of twelve weeks would be better than ninety lessons taken in the space of twenty-four weeks. In order to save time, and be sure of acquiring a good pronunciation, the student should not study alone for at least four weeks. In translating, he should commence by translating the English into the French, for in doing so he does not only learn to translate, but at the same time increases his knowledge of French sounds, which is the most important point of the French language, after the student has acquired a tolerable knowledge of the exercises given for translation in Bolmar's Levizac Grammar, of the 11th edition, (which work I have thoroughly examined, and have also used to better advantage than any other work of the kind published in the United States) he should commit to memory the verbs that are in it, for a thorough knowledge of the same I consider one third of the acquisition of the French Language.

Whilst the student is engaged in his translating exercises, the master should make him write exercises in French once or twice a week, and these exercises to be copied from the master's voice, and not from the book, and the same exercises, after the master has corrected them, and explained the defects to his pupils, he should have them translate the same literally into English; and after the scholar has become acquainted with these exercises, it is then for the master to commence conversation, without neglecting now and then to review the former exercises, even to the alphabet and accented vowels. At the commencement of the exercises given for translation, the student ought to practice frequently the cardinal and ordinal numbers, not only because he should understand counting as well as reading, &c., but because it is a great assistance in the pronunciation of the French Language. Before commencing conversation the student ought to cipher in French until he can add, subtract, multiply and divide with ease. With this system of instruction, a person can acquire a good knowledge of reading, writing, and speaking the French Language in about one year, by devoting one hour a day, five days in a week, and no other home study than what is required to commit the verbs to memory. Though I have above mentioned the name of a Grammar which I use, it is not the *Grammar of our Language*, but more a collection of Practical Exercises, which the student will understand without committing to memory. It is of great importance that after the student has commenced reading, the master should make him acquainted with a number of Rules that we have in our Language, to know why words, although frequently almost spelt alike, vary much in pronunciation. I shall say nothing here about the Liquid L, as Professor Bolmar has fully explained it in his Fables, and Collot in his pronouncing French Reader. I shall only request that those who are engaged in teaching may pay a little attention to it, so that their pupils may not contract a false habit of pronunciation. Having spoken of the Liquid L, it may be well also to call the attention of some to the *H*, when it is mute and when it is aspirated.

Spelling should also be attended to as soon as the pupil can read and have a small knowledge of the translating exercises. It is also necessary that the scholar should, as soon as his knowledge of the French will justify it, to read Poetry, and observe the rules for the same. The fact is that language is natural. It is only bad methods of learning that have made it, as it were, unnatural, that is to say, complicated, perplexing, and of almost impossible attainment.

Having now partly explained my system of teaching, I shall enumerate the objections which I have to other systems, and offer, I trust, a satisfactory refutation of them. That from the number of pupils exercised simultaneously, the pronunciation of individuals cannot be attended to, and that the ordinary mode of commencing the Language by the study of Grammar should be entirely discarded, and the Grammar rendered merely an accessory and not a principal. In considering this objection, it is necessary first to inquire what is the nature of Grammar. Does Grammar contain the materials of Language? Certainly not. Phrases constitute the material of Language, without which it is impossible to speak or to write.—Does Grammar teach Orthography, or Spelling Orthoepy, or pronunciation, or the different meaning of words apparently synonymous, without the knowledge of which neither accuracy nor correctness can exist? Does it secure from barbarisms, or modes of expression foreign, and of course hostile to the Genius of the Language on which it treats? Unquestionably not. Ought not, therefore, the man of common sense to be astonished that grammars should have been called "Books that teach the art of speaking and writing correctly," an extensive faculty which they neither contain nor can impart. To confound Grammar in this way with Language, and *vice versa*, is a strange perversion of ideas. Instead of saying that Language is taught by Grammar, we ought to say that Grammar is taught by Language. The real value of grammar is principally to teach the accidence, and how to avoid solicisms or false constructions. Language was made first and Grammar afterwards, and hence the rules of Grammar, or the particular principles of a Language, are only a collection of observations upon custom. The knowledge, therefore, of custom, or of Language, which is the same thing, ought to precede the knowledge of rules; for, otherwise, those rules are observations upon nothing, a description without a subject.

I have thus distinctly established the position that grammar cannot precede the acquirement of Language. Is grammar then to be laid aside entirely? No! certainly not, when the mind is sufficiently stored for its reception, when it has, as it were, a small nation of Phrases to govern, then let the code of Laws be put in practice. At such a stage, grammar will improve and discipline the knowledge which shall have been obtained already! I will even undertake to say that the student of my method will come to the rules of Grammar, in this advanced stage, with a treasure of examples and exceptions which will give him incredible faculty in the acquirement of the rules. The great difficulty in learning grammar arises from the want of the associations requisite to impress it permanently upon the memory; hence the numerous systems of artificial memory recently applied to Grammar. But, by my method, the student is enabled to apply the rules as they arise, to the examples which belong to them; he sees in its application the reason of every rule as it arises, and the rule and the reason going hand in hand, his memory never loses it.

GEORGE SAMUEL PHINEAS.
Sept., 1844.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor:—Allow me, if you please, through your columns to call the attention of my friends and other ladies who may visit Burlington, to the Exchange Hotel, on Water street, kept by a Mr. Hart, it is a beautiful house and is now getting newly papered and painted, with the addition of another Ladies' Parlor; and is situated in one of the most pleasant parts of the town of Burlington—where you have a fine view of Lake Champlain, the islands that are in it, and a number of vessels sailing every day, with the arrival and departure of every steamboat, besides the very good table and politeness of its keeper and others in the house.

September, 1844. Georgiana.

Came into the enclosure of the subscriber an old *White Horse, &c.*—*Advt. Sentinel and Democrat.*

We think this must be the poor "old white horse" that was lately turned out to grass by his keepers at Syracuse. It was bad enough to be cast out at all, but to be turned into *the road*, to stray into the neighbors' enclosures, instead of being provided with a pasture, is absolutely insufferable. Poor "old white!" we little thought your twenty one thousand majority would dwindle to such sad conditions.

The Speeches of Mr. Webster, and Cassius M. Clay, at the great Mass Convention, at Boston, on the 19th inst. should be read by every American citizen. They may be found in another column.

The Kentucky State Prison, at Frankfort, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 30th ult. By great care and exertion all the prisoners 160 in number, were retained in custody and saved from the impending danger.

A MOTTO FOR VERMONT.

"Ask yon brightly beaming star,
In the Northern space afar—
Whether he would cease to burn,
Should the fickle needle turn
And to other stars incline:—
And his answer shall be mine.—*Alb. Daily.*

WILLISTON CLAY CLUB.

The Williston Clay Club is adjourned to the first Thursday in October, at 6 o'clock, at the Eagle Hall, after which the regular meetings of the Club will be holden at the Eagle Hall every Thursday evening, at 6 o'clock. By order of the Committee.

Clay Club.

The next regular Meeting of the *BURLINGTON CLAY CLUB* will be holden at the Court House on *MONDAY EVENING* next, *September* 30.

The members are requested to assemble punctually at SEVEN o'clock.

E. A. STANSBURY, *Secretary.*

Died,

In Underhill, Aug. 23, Miss Laura Ann Bisor, in the 28th year of her age.

The record of L.'s death is only the record of a child of God gone home to glory. Her friends, and the Church of Christ, have met with a great loss. Possessing a disposition for true loveliness seldom surpassed, gifted with a mind clear in its perceptions of truth, and finding its delight in knowledge, firm in the great doctrines of grace, which she ardently loved, confiding, affectionate, kind, she had a strong hold upon the affections of all in the circle in which she moved. Her sickness was long, but endured with gentleness and patience. Her last hours were peaceful. Faith was triumphant. When sinking in death, the excellency of the power of the gospel of Jesus Christ was made manifest. The *dying* became the comforter. She besought her beloved parents and brothers not to mourn her loss, assuring them that the separation would be short, and they should soon meet to part no more. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."—*Vt. Chron.*

Farms in Milton For Sale.

RESIDING in Ohio, the subscriber is desirous of selling his lands in Milton, and now offers for sale one Farm of 130 acres, one mile north of the Falls, east of Drake hill, of unequalled soil for grass or grain, has two good barns, an orchard, water, and ordinary house.

One Farm of from 130 to 200 acres, one mile south east of the Falls, and west of Mrs. Platts, of some 30 acres interval, and balance in plain land,—good barns, English house, and great advantages for raising our Milton staple, Rye.

One Farm 3-4 mile northwest of the Falls, 130 acres,—good buildings, orchard, and conveniences.

Other parcels of 20, 30, and 40 acres, for such as may choose a smaller purchase.

Also, the Stone House and lot at east end of the Bridge, where, with the improvements at the Falls, is a very desirable location for one wishing to open any business.

Also, some Village Lots, with and without dwelling houses, in the most pleasant part of the village.

By immediate application, some 500 yards of domestic cloth may be applied, or any of the parcels will be sold for a small portion of the purchase money down, with annual instalments for the balance.

200 Sheep, Young Cattle, Hay, &c., will be sold with either of the farms, if desired.

I shall remain in Milton about two weeks, after which apply to George Ashley, at the Falls, or to A. G. Whittemore, West Milton.

'Tis better to trade with the principal than with an agent.

I. T. AINSWORTH.
Milton Falls, Sept. 25, 1844. 17

Benjamin Griffith's Estate.

WE the subscribers, being appointed by the Honorable the Probate Court for the district of Grand Isle, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Benjamin Griffith, late of Grand Isle, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto, and six months from the 20th day of August, 1844, being allowed by said court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our appointment at the dwelling-house of Widow Olive Griffith, in Grand Isle, on the last Tuesday of December next, from nine o'clock, A. M. until four o'clock, P. M., on said day.

SAMUEL ADAMS, } Commis-
HENRY SMITH, } sioners.
Grand Isle, Aug. 20th, 1844. 17w3*

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that I have this day given my son, Royal H. Tefft, his time, and shall therefore pay no debts of his contracting, nor claim any of his earnings, after this date.

CHARLES TEFFT.
Huntington, Sept. 16, 1844.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
R. BATCHELDER

HAS removed to the new shop opposite the old Bank, where he is prepared to meet the calls of his customers, on the shortest notice and in the latest and most fashionable style. He has no empty boast to make, nor can he say but that his work may sometimes partake of the imperfection which characterizes all things of human structure; but this he will say, that 30 years experience has given him some confidence, so that he thinks he can compete with most of his neighbors, with the *last* and *awl*, if not with the *self praising pen*. At all events, his customers shall run no risk, for if work is not *good* he will make it *good*. Now as heretofore, he *warrants his work* to give good satisfaction, or he will make satisfaction.

BOOTS AND SHOES
Of every description, constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, of good stock and superior workmanship.

Burlington, May 28, 1844.